



THE DANGERS OF KALI IN STANDARDIZED GOLD

Kali begged for one more place to reside, so the king gave permission for Kali to live where there is gold. Wherever there is the hoarding of gold there is also falsity, intoxication, lust, envy, and enmity. Therefore, the personification of Kali became gold standardized. This has led to innumerable problems in this age, and it is simply getting worse as the age of Kali progresses.

Now one thing to remember here is that we have been warned about the dangers of standardized gold in *Srimad-Bhagavatam*, which was

written around 5,000 years ago. But how does this danger manifest? How would a 5,000 year old statement or prophecy apply to us today? Let us give an example.

Throughout history governments have coined and printed their own money, based on actual supply of whatever commodity was backing the money, such as gold or silver. This is what standardization is all about. A five-dollar bill, for example, would be worth five dollars of gold. Of course, they removed that standard years ago and now they can print all kinds of dollar bills that have no standard value. Falsity sets in when actual gold, as in gold coins, is no longer used as a currency and paper money replaces it. The paper money does not fairly represent the value of the actual reserved gold. The result of this is artificial inflation because the currency is not real. This inflation can set off multitudes of reactions in the value of goods: changes in the value of your savings and the money you earn, etc.

Then add to this the widespread ignorance and confusion regarding tax laws, and you have a system designed to keep people under control and enslavement. If people really knew how the money system worked, most people would be astounded. In a letter to Thomas Jefferson in 1787, John Adams wrote, "All perplexities, confusion, and distress in America arise not from defects in the Constitution, nor from want of honor and virtue so much as from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit and circulation." In other words, a dishonest money system is the basis of the economic and social problems in America. Money can either build or destroy a nation. If a money system is honest, all people can prosper. A dishonest system, however, enriches a few at the cost of many.

Centuries ago people stored their gold in the goldsmith's vault for a fee, in which case, they would get a receipt for their gold. Afterwards, people would exchange these receipts among themselves as a money substitute for commodities or services. They could redeem the receipts for the gold. However, only a small amount of the gold was ever reclaimed, allowing the goldsmith to issue receipts for more gold than he had. In fact, he could use some receipts himself to make purchases or to lend at interest and yet take title to property as collateral. In this way, the increase in fraudulent receipts decreased the value of legitimate receipts. By manipulating the number of receipts in circulation, the wealth and prosperity of the community were quietly confiscated by the goldsmith without anyone knowing.

By reducing the number of receipts and money in circulation, the goldsmith could cause a depression in which he could increase his wealth and foreclose on property. However, by increasing the number of receipts he could stimulate the economy and bring prosperity into the community. In this way, we can see that any money substitute like paper currency is honest only when it accurately represents real money.

America's economic problems are based on this practice of issuing notes that are not accurately backed by gold. This is standard practice in the banking industry that is based on the modern day goldsmith known as The Federal Reserve and their Federal Reserve Notes. Remember, a Note is an I.O.U., or debt. Paying a debt with another debt is not possible. A debt must be paid with something of value, like gold or silver. Thus, the name "Federal Reserve Note" is, in fact, a fraudulent name since it is not what it claims to be - an accurate representation of a certain amount of gold.

There are only two honest economic systems: One is barter and the other is credit. Barter is simply the exchange of items that have equal value. The use of gold or silver coins is a barter system. Other items used for exchange have included cows, salt, tea, tobacco, and opium. But money by itself does not exist: It must be something of value or an honest representation of something of value. However, credit is not tangible; it cannot be measured. It is only an idea represented by bookkeeping entries. Wealth is produced through labor in exchange for value or in making useable products that have exchange value in the marketplace. You do not find this with credit.

Therefore, in essence, credit is all imagination and psychological because they base it merely on the confidence people place on it. Bookkeeping tactics can then manipulate and adjust the value of such credit to suit whatever the plans are of those who control it. On page twelve of *Keeping Our Money Healthy*, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, it states, "The Federal Reserve system works only with credit." But credit is not wealth.

This state of affairs started 200 years ago when Amschel Rothschild (1743-1812) established a principle that the economic and political systems of nations would not be controlled by the citizens but by the bankers, for the bankers. This came about by a carefully planned series of political and economic maneuvers that gradually established a "Central Bank" in every country. This, in effect, allows those involved in this Central Bank system to gain control over the economy of the

entire world. Many people think that the strategy of these power elite bankers is to establish a single world government over which they have complete control. By understanding this you can see that politicians, leaders, and people in general, are all controlled by the policy decisions of these bankers, not by governments. Even governments are controlled by the economic decisions made by these bankers.

These central banks have the authority to print money for whatever country in which they are established. It is these banks from which governments borrow money to pay for debts to continue their operation. Thus, printed money is debt money. It has no intrinsic value since they do not base it on gold. It is printed to further the borrowing by the government. This propels a false economy in which everything, even the government, operates on credit. So, yes, the Federal Government of the U.S. is bankrupt, so it keeps borrowing money from the Central Bank, known as the Federal Reserve Bank. And now the national debt is somewhere over four trillion dollars, which the government owes to the Federal Reserve Bank and other member institutions. Most of this debt is interest that multiplies on a daily basis that the government, or rather the American taxpayers, are supposed to pay back to the Federal Reserve Bank. To pay back such a debt is most difficult. Thus, policy decisions by the Federal Reserve regarding the national debt can send waves of changes throughout the country at any given time. So we can see how this government must consider the dictates of the Federal Reserve Bank, which operates more like a privately owned and operated organization of international bankers than an agency of the government.

(As of January 10, 2025, the national debt of the United States is \$36.17 trillion. This is the total amount of money the federal government owes to itself and others, including debt held by the public, federal trust funds, and other government accounts.

The national debt has doubled over the past 15 years and is a concern because it threatens the country's economic future. The COVID-19 pandemic made the situation worse, but the debt was already on an unsustainable path. A key concern is how the higher interest rates will affect the ability to repay the debt.)

Presently, the policies of the Federal Reserve control inflation and deflation. They have the duty to establish and adjust the "prime lending rate" that "helps" stimulate the economy or control growth. They can expand or contract the money supply by buying or selling

U.S. securities and by raising or lowering reserve requirements, which is the money that member banks must have in reserve. The Federal Reserve has many other duties that exert a powerful influence on this nation's economic life, and, thus, affect every other country in the world.

It was on November 22, 1910 when the nations leading bankers left by train at night from Hoboken, New Jersey on a secret mission to Jekyll Island, Georgia to create what would be the Federal Reserve System. Through their plans they were able to bypass the U.S. Constitution that established how they should regulate money. For example, Article One, Section Eight of the United States Constitution directly states that only Congress has the "power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." Furthermore, Article One, Section Ten of the United States Constitution says, "No state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Also, Title Twelve of the United States Code, Section 152, states: "The term lawful money, or lawful money of the United States, shall be construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States." Even as far back as the "Coinage Act of 1792", Congress fixed the dollar as a specific weight of silver in the form of a coin, and fixed the value of a gold coin in relation to it.

Nonetheless, it was in 1913 that Congress surrendered the original constitutional power to create and regulate money to the Federal Reserve in the Federal Reserve Act, thus giving this control to foreign interests. Then the Federal Reserve began printing paper money. Between 1914 and 1963 the Federal Reserve Note never claimed to be money or dollars. It simply stated that, as on a note for five dollars, "The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand Five Dollars." Above the bank seal it said, "This note is legal tender for all debts public and private and is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury or at any Federal Reserve Bank."

Then in 1963 the Fed began to issue its new series of notes without this promise and began taking the previous notes out of circulation. By removing this promise to pay the bearer, the federal government, in cooperation with the Federal Reserve, eliminated the money system as established by the Constitution and replaced it with something totally different.

The implications of this may not seem as drastic as they really are, and, obviously, most people did not think so at the time. Nevertheless, a few people have certainly understood what this could mean.

For example, Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), the third president of the United States, made the prediction: "If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children shall wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."

Although Jefferson was no prophet, he perceived a clear picture of what we could expect. Even in the early days of this country the bankers had tried to establish a central bank. In light of this, Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), the seventh president of the United States, stated: "The bold efforts that the present bank has made to control the government, the distress it has wantonly caused, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution or the establishment of another like it. If people only understood the rank injustice of our money and banking system, there could be a revolution before morning."

The reasons for the early American wars were many, including the principles these bankers were trying to implement. England, for example, had attempted to take away the right of the colonies to print their own money. It had been noted by Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) in 1763 while visiting England, that the reason why the colonies were prospering while England was suffering a tremendous national debt and high unemployment was because the colonies issued their money in proper proportions to the demands of its trade and industry.

Thereafter, the Central Banks of England pushed the British Parliament to pass a Bill prohibiting the colonies from issuing their own money. Thus, the bankers could gain control of the wealth of the colonies. Benjamin Franklin later noted that within one year of the enactment of that Bill, the streets of the colonies were filled with the unemployed, and there was great dissatisfaction.

Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) tried hardest to establish the Bank of the United States, which would be an agency of the international bankers. But Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and other leaders greatly opposed this. However, after Franklin's death, Hamilton had bribed enough congressmen to grant a charter for the First Bank of the United States in 1791. Having lost this battle, Jefferson said that he believed banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. They have set up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. They should take the power of issuing

money from the banks and restore it to Congress and the people to whom it belongs.

The charter for the First Bank of the United States was for 20 years and expired in 1811. Then the Bank of England attempted to seize control over the ex-colonies as they had tried before the Revolution. This was one reason for the War of 1812.

For the next 100 years the international bankers tried gaining control in the U.S., but there were various opponents, including Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), the 16th president of the United States. He said the money power preys upon a nation in times of peace and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, and more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces as public enemies all who question its methods or throw light upon its crimes.

It is interesting that in 1913, the same year the Federal Reserve Act was incorporated for the Federal Reserve Bank, the government also adopted the 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that began the Income Tax. Income tax "contributions" are collected by the Internal Revenue Service, which operates like a private collection agency for the Federal Reserve. In this way, they have positioned themselves as tax collectors who take the wealth of all individuals, besides printing the currency and controlling governments by making economic policy. Furthermore, member bankers have used their wealth to purchase much of the media, controlling our education, news, publications, radio and television networks. They feed us whatever information is needed to form the necessary opinions they want us to have about many things around us. Thus, much of our philosophies and outlooks on life, even the way we do things, are controlled through this means.

Needless to say, there are hundreds of groups out there that have plenty of information and speculation about what is likely to happen in the future regarding the plans and conspiracies of these power elite bankers and their allies. Some people say that they will replace all money with a single international currency. They will later change this to international debit cards that each person must carry that will have a computer chip in it that will hold information on your whole life. One central computer will observe and track all of your dealings. Later they will do away with these cards and they will surgically embed the chips under your skin in your hand. Then you will not be able to make any transactions without having the microchip. No more cash or private transactions or gifts to friends or family without bankers knowing.

There will be no transactions without it going through the banks and through your microchip. They will take out taxes from your account automatically, or they can take possession of everything you own without you being able to do anything about it. You will have no privacy and few freedoms. You will be either a good citizen of the one world government, or I should say one world bank, the New World Order, or you will be a renegade living underground or in the mountains. This is a scenario that is also predicted in the Vedic literature, as we will see. From here the speculations of what may happen in the future can go on and on.

The reason why I write about all of this is to show that although the Vedic literature may give a brief warning about what will happen in the Age of Kali and the cause of it, we also need to see the full implications and how that description will expand as the Age of Kali progresses. In this case, it is only one verse in the *Srimad-Bhagavatam* that states the personality of Kali could reside in the form of hoarding and the standardization of gold, and that wherever this goes on there will be falsity, intoxication, lust, envy, and enmity. Certainly, we can see all of this in the short review above of the last few hundred years regarding this issue and the control of currency and the manipulation of the economy. Thus, the results or outcome of whatever small warning the Vedic literature gives may have very wide and deep implications that will greatly affect our lives and the state of society and politics, even the well-being of this planet. So, we need to contemplate these warnings and develop the ability to perceive the long term dangers to which these Vedic prophecies are referring.

As we go through the warnings and prophecies in the Vedic literature, I will not describe in such detail how the various predictions have manifested or are growing before our eyes. In many cases, it will be quite evident whenever we see the news. But be mindful of the seriousness of what they describe. Then, as we go through them, we will become more aware of the general pattern of events that are likely to continue into the far distant years of the Age of Kali.

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